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ways, etc., is arranged alphabetically with the name of the localities where they are situated. This information is subject, of course, to frequent change and such arrangement facilitates corrections. The maps, plans, panoramas, and other illustrations are remarkably rich in clearness and amount of information. The numerous watering places among the mountains and the seaside resorts on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts are treated with especial fulness. The book covers the region between Barcelona on the south and along the entire mountain district from the Mediterranean to San Sebastian on the Bay of Biscay, with an extension to the Monastery of Montserrat and Barcelona. The guide book is of the highest practical value to tourists in the Pyrenees.

Physische Geographie. Von Dr. Siegmund Günther. 147 pp., 32 Figures, and Index. G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung, Leipzig, 1905. (Price, 80 pf.)

The third edition of a work that could scarcely be compressed into smaller compass. It covers a very wide field. The eleven sections treat of the form, size, and movements of the earth, its superficial and interior conditions, volcanic and seismic phenomena, terrestrial magnetism, the atmosphere, the sea, inland waters, snow and ice, and the morphology of the earth's crust. This little volume is an excellent example of the "Sammlung Göschen" which includes a large number of brief treatises on scientific subjects by authoritative writers. Volumes so small, of course, cannot be exhaustive, but the books in this collection contain essentials, are not elementary, and are clearly written, well indexed, and useful works.

Höhenklima und Bergwanderungen in ihrer Wirkung auf den Menschen. Von Dr. N. Zuntz, Dr. A. Loewy, Dr. Franz Müller, Dr. W. Caspari. Deutsches Verlagshaus, Bong & Co., Berlin-Leipzig-Wien-Stuttgart-Paris, 1906.

The book contains the results of experimental studies of mountain sickness undertaken on an expedition to the Queen Margherita House in the Eastern Alps by the authors. To obtain most accurate data, two series of observations were made: a preliminary one at Berlin to ascertain the physiological conditions of each member of the party before starting on their trip, and the principal series during the different stages of their sojourn at various heights during the trip itself. The quantities and composition of the food, too, were made uniform for the whole party and based upon physiological principles, so that the changes that were to be noticed during their ascent should be due as certainly as possible to no other influences but elevation.

Only the introductory chapters on the development of the study of mountains and on mountain climates are of a distinctively geographical character; the bulk of the book naturally belongs to physiology and medicine rather than geography. It was found that the symptoms of mountain sickness vary according to the physical constitution of the individual, to the manner in which the ascent is made, and to the rapidity with which it is made. Physical effort causes unpleasant symptoms, and at an earlier stage, than would be observed in a state of rest, and so does a rapid ascent in comparison with a gradual one. Hence walking is more dangerous than riding, and transportation on mountain railroads causes, upon reaching destination, graver attacks than riding on mules or in carriages.